



Urban District of Chadderton.

ANNUAL REPORT
of the
Medical Officer of Health
FOR THE YEAR
1937.



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Chadderton Urban District.

HEALTH COMMITTEE.

Chairman :

Councillor Sydney Dawson.

Vice-Chairman :

Councillor Frank Ormrod.

Chairman of the Council :

Councillor Thomas Hilton, J.P.

Councillor Joseph Denham.

Councillor Thomas Esker.

Councillor Arthur Garlick.

Councillor Harry Greenwood.

Councillor Spencer Johnson.

Councillor Harold Halford Newton.

Councillor Gordon Rhodes.

Councillor Harold Sprawson.

MATERNITY and CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE.

Chairman :

Councillor Sydney Dawson.

Vice-Chairman :

Councillor Frank Ormrod,

Chairman of the Council :

Councillor Thomas Hilton, J.P.

Councillor Joseph Denham.

Councillor Thomas Esker.

Councillor Arthur Garlick

Councillor Spencer Johnson.

Councillor Harold Halford Newton.

Councillor Gordon Rhodes.

Councillor Harold Sprawson.

Mrs. H. Esker.

Mrs. E. Friend.

Mrs. A. Grisdale.

Mrs. A. E. Wood.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit for your consideration the annual report on the health services for the year, 1937.

As you are aware the administration of the department until 31/10/37 was in the hands of Dr. A. Armit, among whose last acts, as your Medical Officer of Health, was the arranging of a successful Health Exhibition during October.

The opening of the new baths was the principal event of the year and Chaddertonians can look with pride on this latest acquisition to the general welfare.

The continued growth of the town and the rapid expansion of population are creating fresh problems in administration for the centre of population is no longer adjacent to the Oldham boundary but has moved well towards the geographical centre of Chadderton. This redistribution and increase of population has resulted in overcrowding of the existing health clinics serving the more southerly parts of the town, and in this respect I would draw your attention to the remarks, embodied in the general report, on infant mortality and stillbirths and on the present position of ante-and post-natal local services.

The unsatisfactory position with regard to hospital treatment of infectious diseases is already well known to you. It is to be hoped that no delay will occur in bringing to fruition the scheme for building a joint board infectious diseases hospital.

There is an inadequate supply of open spaces for mothers and young children on the one hand, and of playing spaces for older children on the other. These need not be expensive, neither need they be elaborate and provision should be made now since sites in the proper quarters will become increasingly difficult to acquire.

These three problems are all of major importance and merit attention so that next year we shall be in a position to report as great as possible a degree of progress.

I have the honour to remain,

Your obedient servant,

J. S. G. BURNETT.

Staff.

Medical Officer of Health :	A. Armit, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. J. S. G. Burnett, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. §
Consultant Orthopædic Surgeon :	H. Poston, M.B., F.R.C.S. *
Consultant Obstetric Surgeon :	C. P. Brentnall, M.C., M.B., M.C.O.G. *
Sanitary Inspector :	Arnold Ashworth, A.R.S.I.
Health Visitors :	Elizabeth Eleanor Tudge, S.R.N., S.C.M Minnie Scholes, S.R.N., S.C.M.
Orthopædic Nurse :	Evelyn J. Bromley, C.S.M.M.G. *
Assistants to the Sanitary Inspector :	Mr. Harold Prenton. Mr. Norman Bamforth.
Clerks :	Miss Sarah Barker. * Miss Leonora Waddington.

* Part-time.

† to 31/10/37.

§ from 18/1/38.

Statistics and Social Conditions of the Area.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

TABLE I.

Area (in Acres)	3,015
Registrar-General's Estimate of resident population, mid-year 1937	29,510
Number of Persons per Acre	9.75
Number of Inhabited Houses at the end of 1936	8,843
Number of Inhabited Houses at the end of 1937	9,389
Rateable Value	£154,817
Net product of a Penny Rate	£500

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE AREA.

Chadderton is situated immediately to the north of Manchester its southern boundary being contiguous with a portion of that city's northern boundary, whilst it is bordered to the east by Oldham and to the west and north by Middleton and Royton.

The town is part of the great industrial area forming south east Lancashire and many of its problems are common to the area as a whole.

The opening up of the district in 1925 by the building of Broadway—a main arterial road running through the district from south to north—in association with the housing shortage and the maintenance for twelve years of reasonably stable financial rates has resulted in considerable house building operations taking place. Continued development over a further period of years appears inevitable.

The area of the town comprises 3,015 acres of which about one half remains undeveloped. As the land is undulating in character a portion of this will require to be made up before it is of much commercial value.

Considerable development is taking place however in the south and south east portions of the town.

The district is ill supplied with parks and pleasure grounds, the only parks available to the public being Foxdenton Hall Park, occupying 12.1 acres, near to the southern boundary, Coalshaw Green Park in the south ward near to the Oldham boundary and a small park in the north ward.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

The chief industry of the town is cotton spinning and there were at the end of the year thirty-one cotton mills in the administrative area. There is also a fairly extensive engineering industry situated immediately outside the town, but employing a large number of Chadderton residents.

There is no employment exchange for Chadderton alone, but from the figures of that exchange which serves Chadderton mainly, it appears that during the first half of the year there was a gradual decline in the number of persons unemployed, and that this was mainly due to the improvement in trade in the general engineering industry.

Towards the end of the year however, there was a slight increase, and this is accounted for by the fact that more cotton operatives were temporarily suspended than had been the case for some months previously.

It is a regrettable fact that since the onset of 1938 the condition of the cotton spinning trade has deteriorated rapidly and unemployment has increased by nearly 100% during the first half of 1938.

The following table shows the extent of unemployment for the area covered by the exchange for the month of December in each of the last three years :—

TABLE II

	MEN.		WOMEN.		Grand Total.
	Wholly Unemployed.	Temporarily Unemployed.	Wholly Unemployed.	Temporarily Unemployed.	
Dec., 1937	1262	301	331	292	2186
Dec., 1936	1622	407	317	129	2475
Dec., 1935	2138	429	759	229	3555

The number of Chadderton cases in receipt of outdoor relief, together with the cost, during the last week of each of the last three years is shown below :—

TABLE III

	Cases.	Cost.
Week ended 1st January, 1938	238	£155 3s. 3d.
Week ended 2nd January, 1937	279	£169 14s. 6d.
Week ended 4th January, 1936	269	£149 15s. 3d.

Complete meteorological observations are not taken in the district but the following is a summary of observations taken at the Manchester University Observatory, Whitworth Park.

TABLE IV
TEMPERATURES.

Mean temperature for the year	49·8° F
Mean of 30 years.....	49·2° F
Mean daily maximum temperature.....	56·0° F
Highest maximum temperature (July 3rd)...	83·0° F
Mean daily minimum temperature	43·6° F
Lowest minimum temperature (Nov. 14th)	23·0° F

BAROMETRIC PRESSURE.

Mean barometric pressure	1012·0 m.b.
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RELATIVE HUMIDITY.

Mean relative humidity	81%
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RAINFALL.

Total during the year	637 mm.
Mean annual total of 30 years	803 mm.
Greatest fall in a day (January 5th) ...	22·2 mm.

SUN.

Daily mean hours of bright sunshine ...	2·38
Daily mean of 30 years	2·78

MEAN CLOUD AMOUNT.

(Overcast = 10) 7'2

NUMBER OF DAYS CLASSIFIED AS:—

Fine.....	16	Fair.....	56
Cloudy	16'	Overcast	132

NUMBER OF DAYS OF:—

Fog.....	60 days	Snow and Sleet	27 days
Hail...	8 days	Thunder	9 days

DIRECTION OF WIND.

Number of days on which the direction was:—

N	25	S	72
NE	34	SW	35
E	51	W	51
SE	47	NW	50

Vital Statistics.

TABLE V.

	Total	M.	F.	
Live Births	{ Legitimate ...	427	201	226 } Birth Rate per 1,000
	{ Illegitimate ...	13	9	of the estimated
		—	—	resident population
Total.....	440	210	230	14'9
Still Births	25	16	9	Rate per 1,000
				Total (Live and
				Still) Births 53.
Deaths	358	164	194	Death Rate per 1,000
				of the estimated
				resident population
				12'1*

Deaths from Puerperal causes:

	Deaths.
Puerperal sepsis.....	1 Death Rate per 1000
Other puerperal causes.....	— Total (Live and Still)
Total.....	— Births 2'15

Death-rate of Infants under one year of age :—

All infants per 1000 live births—68.

Legitimate infants per 1000 legitimate live births—60.

Illegitimate infants per 1000 illegitimate live births—307.

Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	44
,, Measles (all ages)	1
,, Whooping Cough (all ages)	2
,, Diarrhoea (under two years of age)	4
* 1937 adjusted death rate (comparability factor 1·20)	
= 14·5 per 1,000.	

TABLE VI.

DISTRICT	Estimated Civil Population	Birth Rate	Death Rate (Adjusted)	Infant Mortality	Maternal Mortality
		Per 1,000 population		per 1,000 live births	per 1,000 live and still births
Ashton-u-Lyne	48,810	12.7	17.3	62	6.17
Accrington	39,860	10.0	15.6	57	9.43
CHADDERTON	29,510	14.9	14.5	68	2.15
Chorley	29,830	13.7	16.1	60	2.25
Colne	22,170	11.0	15.5	57	7.90
Darwen	32,280	11.3	17.0	54	7.95
Eccles	42,560	14.7	14.4	65	4.64
Farnworth	27,920	12.6	14.1	85	Nil
Heywood	25,400	12.8	16.7	97	2.91
Lytham St. Annes	25,280	8.3	13.2	56	2.29
Middleton	29,040	13.2	13.8	51	2.47
Prestwich	31,710	14.4	10.1	56	6.35
Rawtenstall	27,300	9.7	15.1	71	—
Stretford	59,690	12.7	13.4	59	3.76
Swinton	39,690	13.9	14.6	61	13.67
Urmston	30,500	17.3	10.7	58	10.83
Worsley	24,500	13.4	15.0	63	8.52

Table VI compares the main vital statistics of the district with those of 16 other areas in Lancashire. It will be seen that Chadderton shows the second highest birth rate and the eighth lowest adjusted death rate. It occupies third lowest place as regards its maternal mortality rate but on the other hand only three areas show a higher infantile mortality rate.

The statistics for the area since 1915 are summarised in Tables VIII and IX.

POPULATION.

The Registrar-General's estimate of population for mid-year 1937 was 29,510 representing an increase over the previous year of 1,350.

The natural increase of population, i.e., the excess of births over deaths was 82. For the previous eight years, excepting 1934 when the natural increase was 10, a decrease has been the rule.

The following are the figures since 1921.

TABLE VII.

1937	+ 82		
1936	-- 28	1928	+ 6
1935	- 61	1927	+ 48
1934	+ 10	1926	- 6
1933	- 68	1925	+ 66
1932	- 29	1924	+ 134
1931	- 23	1923	+ 95
1930	- 17	1922	+ 158
1929	-105	1921	+ 220

BIRTHS.

The number of live births registered as belonging to the district was 440 giving a birth rate of 14·9 per 1,000 of the estimated resident population.

This rate is the same as that for England and Wales as a whole.

The number of illegitimate births occurring in 1937 was 13 as compared with 10 in 1936.

The birth rate for 1937 is compared with that of other areas in Table VI and with that of other years in Table VIII.

From the latter table it will be seen that the birth rate is the highest to be recorded in the town since 1927.

MARRIAGES.

The number of marriages occurring in Chadderton during 1937 was 235 as against 247 in 1936. This gives a crude marriage rate for 1937 of 7'96.

This does not represent the total number of marriages occurring among Chadderton residents however, since the Civil Registry Office is situated in an adjacent town.

TABLE VIII

Year	Population	Birth Rate	Crude Death Rate	Zymotic Death Rate	Infantile Mortality Rate
1915	27,868	22.1	15.4	1.43	123.8
1916	29,135	18.6	14.3	1.19	88
1917	29,315	16.6	15.0	1.14	86
1918	28,107	15.7	20.6	0.99	117
1919	29,742	13.3	13.9	0.35	126
1920	29,689	23.2	11.8	0.74	98
1921	29,380	20.2	12.7	0.57	104
1922	29,135	18.9	13.5	0.64	66
1923	29,340	17.0	13.7	0.47	110
1924	29,160	15.1	10.5	0.27	79
1925	28,810	15.3	14.0	0.59	110
1926	27,770	13.4	14.0	0.32	134
1927	27,380	15.7	13.9	0.29	92
• 1928	28,100	12.9	12.7	0.21	74
1929	28,390	12.0	15.7	0.66	116
1930	28,390	11.7	12.3	0.25	80
1931	27,750	12.3	13.2	0.18	78
1932	27,670	12.5	13.3	0.50	60
1933	27,650	10.8	13.3	0.25	66
1934	27,420	13.0	12.6	0.36	61
1935	27,690	11.4	13.6	0.28	63
1936	28,160	12.3	13.3	0.45	77
1937	29,510	14.9	12.1	0.30	68

DEATHS.

The number of deaths assignable to Chadderton during the year was 358 giving a crude death rate of 12'1 per 1,000 of the resident population. This rate is the lowest occurring since 1924 as is shown in Table VIII. When adjusted for age and sex distribution the rate is 14'5 which compares unfavourably with the rate of 12'4 for England and Wales.

Comparative figures for other Lancashire towns are shown in Table VI. The causes of death are shown in Table X.

The age and ward incidence and the seasonal incidence are given in Tables XI and XII.

In common with the rest of the country Chadderton showed an increased incidence of influenza in the first part of the year and the number of deaths from this cause was 14 as against 8 in the previous year.

The deaths from malignant disease totalled 44 and represent an insignificant reduction from the previous year's total of 51.

The zymotic death rate was 0'30 per 1,000 of the population

As will be seen from Table VIII after being high during and for a short time following the last war, this rate dropped in 1924 to 0'27 since when no appreciable decrease has occurred.

The causes of these deaths during 1937 were as follows :—

Smallpox	0
Enteric Fever	0
Measles.....	1
Scarlet Fever	0
Whooping Cough.....	2
Diphtheria	2
Enteritis (under 2)	4
	—
	9
	—

The death rate for diarrhoea and enteritis in children under two is 9·1 per 1000 live births, is excessive and compares very unfavourably with a rate for England and Wales of 5·8 and for the 148 smaller towns of 3·2.

As has been previously noted Chadderton shows the fourth highest infantile mortality rate of the 17 areas compared in Table VI.

The neonatal deaths, that is to say deaths which take place within the first month of independent existence, totalled 12. Whilst these are reckoned amongst the infant deaths they are in their causation associated with ante natal deaths, that is to say abortions, miscarriages and stillbirths.

The number of stillbirths registered was 25.

Further comment* on these subjects is made in the section dealing with Maternity and Child Welfare,

TABLE IX
NUMBER OF DEATHS.

TABLE X.

DEATHS.

**Causes of Death in Chadderton Urban District,
during the year 1937.**

	Causes of Death.	Males.	Female
	All Causes	164	193
1	Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers.....	—	—
2	Measles.....	1	—
3	Scarlet Fever	—	—
4	Whooping Cough.....	—	2
5	Diphtheria	1	1
6	Influenza	5	9
7	Encephalitis Lethargica.....	—	—
8	Cerebro-Spinal Fever	1	—
9	Tuberculosis of respiratory system	4	6
10	Other tuberculous diseases	2	1
11.	Syphilis	1	—
12	General paralysis of the insane, tabes dorsalis.....	—	—
13	Cancer, malignant disease	21	23
14	Diabetes	4	4
15	Cerebral Hæmorrhage	9	6
16	Heart Disease	30	50
17	Aneurysm	1	—
18	Other circulatory diseases	12	14
19	Bronchitis	4	14
20	Pneumonia (all forms).....	8	6
21	Other respiratory diseases	—	3
22	Peptic ulcer	1	1
23	Diarrhoea, &c (under 2 years)	3	1
24	Appendicitis	3	2
25	Cirrhosis of Liver	2	—
26	Other diseases of liver, etc	1	2
27	Other digestive diseases	4	6
28	Acute and Chronic Nephritis	4	11
29	Puerperal Sepsis	—	1
30	Other puerperal causes	—	—

TABLE X (cont.).

Causes of Death.	Males.	Female
31. Congenital Debility, Premature Birth and Malformation, etc.	9	...
32. Senility	1	...
33. Suicide	6	...
34. Other violence	10	...
35. Other defined diseases.....	16	...
36. Causes ill-defined or unknown	—	2

TABLE XI.
AGE AND WARD INCIDENCE.

	Under 1	1-2	2-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	65-75	75 and upwards	Total
North	6	1	2	1	4	12	38	23	21	108
Central	12	3	—	3	3	14	45	45	18	143
South	12	1	—	2	11	15	27	28	11	107
 Total	 30	 5	 2	 6	 18	 41	 110	 96	 50	 358

TABLE XII.
SEASONAL INCIDENCE.

	1935	1936	1937
Deaths occurring during Quarter ending 31st March,	108	123	121
Quarter ending 30th June,	90	85	73
Quarter ending 30th September,	80	69	79
Quarter ending 31st December,	105	98	85
 Total	 383	 375	 358

General Provision of Health Services for the Area.

LABORATORY FACILITIES.

These are available as before at the Public Health Laboratory, University of Manchester and at the Oldham Royal Infirmary.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

Ambulance arrangements remain unchanged from previous years.

NURSING IN THE HOME.

No general provision is made for nursing in the home by the Local Authority, but there is a Nursing Association in Chadderton which is affiliated to the County Nursing Association.

The Council however, make a payment of 10s. 6d. in respect of each case of pneumonia nursed in the home by the association nurses.

The following is an extract from the Annual Report of the District Nursing Association.

Number of cases on books on December 31st, 1936..	42
Number of new cases nursed during the year.....	232
Transferred to Hospital.....	48
Deaths	38
Cases convalescent	155
Cases remaining on books at December 31st, 1937... .	33
No. of visits paid during the year.....	7569

TREATMENT CENTRES AND CLINICS.

No alteration in respect of these has taken place during the year.

HOSPITALS PROVIDED OR SUBSIDISED BY THE LOCAL AUTHORITY.

No alteration has taken place in the arrangements between the Local Authority and the various hospitals in the area.

CONSULTANTS.

The arrangements whereby Mr. C. P. Brentnall is available to act as an obstetric consultant in difficult or complicated cases of childbirth when required by a practitioner, to investigate maternal deaths occurring in the district and to act as consultant when a practitioner desires a second opinion on a case of puerperal sepsis, remains as before.

Maternity and Child Welfare.

The County Council which is the Local Supervising Authority under the Midwives Act has allocated three midwives to this area in connection with the services which it now provides under the 1936 Act. In addition a fourth midwife allocated to the Middleton area attends a proportion of cases in the Middleton Junction and Mills Hill areas of Chadderton.

NOTIFICATION.

The following figures show the number of live and stillbirths notified and the source from which the information came.

Live Births...440	Still Births...25	Total.....465
By Midwives 215	By Doctors...19	By Registrar 9
By Institutions.....211	By Parents 11.	

The total number of live births shows an increase of ninety-three over that of the previous year.

Infant Mortality.

The number of deaths occurring under one year of age referable to Chadderton was 30 giving an infant mortality rate of 68 per 1,000 live births. This rate whilst varying from year to year has shown no downward trend since 1932, whilst the rate for England and Wales as a whole has decreased from 65 to 58 per 1,000 live births. In addition as has been stated earlier in this report, Chadderton occupies an unfavourable position among the 17 towns listed in Table VI. The causes of death are shown in Table XIII.

TABLE XIII.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	AGE		
	0-4 weeks.	4 weeks to 12 months.	
Prematurity	9	0
Whooping Cough	...	0	1
Lobar Pneumonia	...	0	1
Broncho Pneumonia	...	0	5
Gastro Enteritis	...	0	1
Enteritis	...	0	3
Hypertrophic pyloric stenosis	...	0	1
Malæna Neonatorum	...	1	0
Congenital atelectasis...	...	1	0
Congenital heart disease	...	0	1
Enlarged thymus gland	...	0	1
Hæmorrhagic disease of the Newborn	...	1	0
Causes ill defined or unknown	...	0	2
Marasmus	0	2
Total	...	12	18
			30

The recent growth of the town, especially of the southward has made the weekly sessions at Washbrook Clinic unwieldy and difficult to function effectively. The rapid increase in work is shown in the growth of total attendances at this clinic from a weekly average of 92 in 1937 to 118 in June 1937 and 150 in January 1938. The initial steps in reorganisation were taken in March, 1938, when a second weekly session was added and it is hoped that separate ante-natal sessions will be available before the end of 1938. A new clinic is also an essential feature and it is expected that such a building will be in course of erection by the end of 1938. It is felt that the improved facilities available will give the staff encouragement to tackle afresh this problem of infant deaths.

STILLBIRTHS.

The number of stillbirths referable to Chadderton during 1937 was 25, this being 5·4% of the total births for the town. Expressed as a rate per 1,000 of the population the figure is 0·84 which compares unfavourably with a rate of 0·60 for England and Wales as a whole and 0·64 for the 148 smaller towns.

When it is remembered that these figures do not include abortions nor miscarriages occurring before the seventh month of pregnancy and that 12 deaths occurred in the first month of life which might reasonably be assumed to be related to ante-natal causes, the value of an efficient ante-natal service becomes self evident.

MATERNAL DEATHS.

One death occurred during the year in hospital. The cause of death was puerperal septicæmia in association with post partum haemorrhage.

Infectious Disease in Mothers and Children.

PUERPERAL FEVER AND PUEPERAL PYREXIA.

No case was notified during the year.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

Six cases were notified during the year. All cases remained at home in the care of the family practitioner and the district nurse and no impairment of vision resulted in any case.

PEMPHIGUS.

Four cases were brought to the notice of the Department during the year. Three of the cases occurred within a short time of each other in the practice of one midwife. The usual steps including the suspension from duty of the midwife for a period were taken and no further cases occurred in her practice.

Other Infectious Diseases.

The number of cases occurring and deaths from other infectious diseases are shown in table XIV.

TABLE XIV.

Disease	0-1 year		1-5 years	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
Diphtheria	—	—	4	1
Scarlet Fever	—	—	11	—
Pneumonia	1	1	5	—
Non-Pulmonary				
Tuberculosis	—	—	2	—
Whooping Cough	?	1	?	1
Measles	?	1	?	—

HEALTH VISITING.

The health visitors paid visits during the year as shown in Table XV.

CHILD WELFARE CLINICS.

Three sessions were held weekly throughout the year.

The attendances are shown in Table XV.

ANTE-NATAL CLINICS.

These are run in conjunction with the Child Welfare Clinics, an arrangement which is unsatisfactory to patient, nurse and doctor alike. It is hoped that in the future it will be possible to hold separate ante-natal clinics and so give the patient a more adequate service than is possible at the moment.

The attendances are recorded in Table XV.

POST-NATAL CLINICS.

Post-natal patients are seen at the general sessions and given advice where necessary. In the main it is not possible to provide a reasonable service in the prevailing conditions and many cases are referred to local hospitals or to family practitioners.

TABLE XV.

CHILD WELFARE CLINICS.

	1936	1937
No. of children who attended for the first time during the year and who, on the date of their first attendance, were :—		
(i) under 1 year of age...	317	377
(ii) between the ages of 1 and 5 years...	39	71
Percentage of notified births represented by the number of children who on the date of their first attendance were under 1 year of age	88·8	84·5
Number who attended and at the end of the year were :—		
(i) under 1 year of age	252	295
(ii) between the ages of 1 and 5 years...	480	544
Number of attendances by children :—		
(i) under 1 year of age...	5537	5921
(ii) between the ages of 1 and 5 years...	5455	5734

ANTE-NATAL CLINICS.

Number of expectant mothers attended ...	98	203
Number of attendances by expectant mothers	564	621
Percentage of total notified live and still births represented by the number of expectant mothers who attended the Ante-Natal Clinics	26·3	43·3

GYNÆCOLOGICAL AND POST-NATAL CLINICS.

Number of mothers attended	266	283
Number of attendances	798	293

HEALTH VISITING.

(i) To expectant mothers	First visits	136	214
	Total visits	249	400
(ii) To children under 1 year of age ...	First visits	552	508
	Total visits	3111	2895
(iii) To children between the ages of 1 and 5 years	Total visits	4155	4426

MILK FOR MOTHERS AND INFANTS.

At both centres arrangements exist for the provision of dried milks for pregnant women and for infants and young children. An income scale exists whereby necessitous cases can be supplied with milk at half price or free as the case may be.

During the year 7410 lbs. of dried milk were disposed of 104 lbs. of this being supplied at half cost and 3096 lbs. being supplied free.

CHILD LIFE PROTECTION.

The Health visitors make visits regularly in connection with Child Life Protection. It was not found necessary to take legal proceedings in any case during the year.

Number of persons on the Register who were receiving children for reward at the end of the year 41

Number of children on the Register—

- (i) at the end of the year..... 46
- (ii) who died during the year..... 0
- (iii) on whom inquests were held during the year... 0
- (iv) Number of visits made during the year..... 151

ORTHOPÆDICS.

The work of this joint clinic has increased in recent years and it was found necessary during 1937 to provide an additional session per month.

The number of patients attending and the attendances made are shown below.

	Patients.	Attendances.
Chadderton { M. & C. W.	44	91
	School children.....	621
Royton, Shaw, Failsworth, Heywood and Lees	228	909
Total.....	367	1621

Three Chadderton cases were admitted to Biddulph Orthopædic Hospital.

ARTIFICIAL SUNLIGHT THERAPY.

The work of this clinic continues to grow and there is no doubt that it serves a great need in the district.

Table XV gives a summary of the work done and the type of case treated.

TABLE XVI

Health Exhibition.

A very successful health exhibition was held between 17th and 20th October.

Special services were held on the Sunday in three churches, and in the evening at the Town Hall, where Mr. T. Bowen Partington gave an interesting lecture entitled "A plain talk on Sex and Morality in relation to Health."

Dancing displays and health exercises were given by pupils of Miss Eileen McNeil of Oldham and by members of the Everywoman's Health Movement, whilst film displays were undertaken by the Lancashire County Council organiser, Miss C. Rhodes and by Mr. E. Walton of Oldham. An exhibition on mothercraft, generously loaned by the Manchester M. & C. W. Committee was much appreciated, as was a lecture on Physical Fitness by Captain A. G. Wynne.

The success of this week judged by the attendances and by the amount of voluntary effort generously given by so many people from within the town and from outside its borders more than justifies a continuance of this method of bringing home to the people the importance of maintaining health as opposed to the principle of seeking assistance when health has become impaired.

Prevalence of, and Control over, Infectious and other Diseases.

Influenza was prevalent in the town in the early part of the year, but otherwise there was no undue incidence of infectious disease during 1937.

Table XVII shows the number of cases notified, the number of deaths, the number of cases removed to hospital and the number of deaths occurring in hospital.

SMALLPOX.

No case occurred in the area during the year.

CEREBRO SPINAL FEVER.

One fatal case occurred in a boy aged seven. The case was transmitted to hospital where the diagnosis was confirmed by clinical and bacteriological examination.

DIPHTHERIA.

Only 13 cases of diphtheria were notified during the year as compared with 39 in each of the previous two years.

Twelve of these cases were removed to hospital and two deaths occurred.

The attack rate and death rate per 1,000 of the population for Chadderton, for England and Wales as a whole and for the 148 smaller towns are shown below ;—

ATTACK RATE :—

Chadderton.	England and Wales.	Smaller Towns.
0·45	1·49	1·38

DEATH RATE :—

Chadderton.	England and Wales.	Smaller Towns.
·068	0·07	0·05

It will be seen that while Chadderton has been fortunate this year in that there has been a marked reduction in the number of cases, nevertheless the gravity of the disease as measured by the number of fatalities remains unaltered, and parents would be well advised to make use of diphtheria immunisation for their children as soon as they reach the age of 1 year.

Immunisation which was commenced on 30th November, 1936, was continued during the year and a total of 1,856 children had been immunised by the end of December, 1937. A.P.T. has been used throughout, and free supplies to practitioners are available on request, but little use has been made of this facility so far.

SCARLET FEVER.

70 cases of scarlet fever were notified and 40 were removed to hospital. No death from this disease occurred.

PNEUMONIA.

25 cases of pneumonia were notified compared with 32 in 1936 and 42 in 1935. 14 cases or 56% of these cases died. 7 cases were removed to hospital and 3 of these died.

MEASLES.

Measles was much less pronounced in the town than in 1936 and only 18 visits were made to homes by health visitors in connection with this disease. One death occurred.

TABLE XVI

—NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

Number of cases of infectious diseases notified, number of deaths from these diseases, number of cases removed to hospital, and deaths in hospital during the year 1937.

Disease.	Years.											Cases Notified.				Hospital.			
	Total Cases at all ages	Under 1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-35	35-45	45-65	65 and over	Total Deaths in Hospital	Cases removed to Hos- pital belonging to district	Total Deaths in Hospital	Cases removed to Hos- pital belonging to district		
Smallpox...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria	...	13	...	...	...	1	2	1	7	1	...	...	...	...	2	12	...	2
Erysipelas	...	5	...	...	...	1	...	6	4	33	17	4	4	...	5	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	...	70	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	40	...
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	1
Acute Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malaria...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trench Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dysentery	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	2	...
Encephalitis Lethargica...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Pneumonia	25	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	2	...	1	2	3	8	4	14	7
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	27	1	1	1	1	...	3	6	12	5	1	...	8	26	6
Non-Pulmonary	15	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	2	1	3	5	2	...	5	8	3
Combined	,	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Totals ...	165	6	1	3	12	6	46	22	15	24	10	16	4	31	98	16	...	...

DYSENTERY.

An outbreak of dysentery affecting one family occurred in November. Three members of the family were sent to hospital, *B dysenteriae Sonne* having been recovered from the stool of the child. The diagnosis of dysentery was confirmed in two of the cases whilst the third was discharged with a diagnosis of gastro-enteritis. All three cases recovered.

The source of infection was not traced and no further cases occurred.

CHICKEN POX.

This disease which is not notifiable in the area presented no unusual feature during 1937.

WHOOPING COUGH.

There was no undue incidence of whooping cough in the town during the year but two cases died from the disease.

ENTERIC FEVER, EPIDEMIC ENCEPHALITIS and PUERPERAL FEVER and PYREXIA.

No notification in respect of the above-named diseases was received during the year, but one case of puerperal fever assignable to the district died in a hospital outside the area.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Table XVIII shows the number of new cases and of deaths in the various age groups occurring in Chadderton residents and Table XIX the occupation, age and sex of those who died during 1937.

PUBLIC HEALTH REGULATIONS, 1925.

No action was taken during the year.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1925.

No action was taken during the year.

TABLE XVIII.
NEW CASES. DEATHS.

Age.	Non-Pulmonary.				Pulmonary.				Non-Pulmonary.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0-1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1-5	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5-10	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
10-15	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15-20	5	1	1	2	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
20-25	3	1	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
25-35	4	4	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
35-45	5	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
45-55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
55-65	1	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
65 and over	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	<u>19</u>		<u>9</u>		<u>5</u>		<u>10</u>		<u>5</u>		<u>3</u>	
	<u>28</u>		<u>15</u>		<u>8</u>		<u>5</u>		<u>3</u>		<u>2</u>	

TABLE XIX.

Sex.	Age.	Occupation.
Female.....	20	Coil Winder.
Female.....	22	Clerk.
Female.....	28	Housewife.
Female.....	58	Housewife.
Female.....	74	No occupation.
Female.....	33	Housewife.
Female.....	40	Housewife.
Male.....	5	Scholar.
Male.....	16	Upholsterer.
Male.....	16	Mill Operative.
Male.....	18	Mill Operative.
Male.....	31	No occupation.
Male.....	32	Capstan Hand, Textile Machine Works.

The diagnosis, supervision and treatment of tuberculosis is dealt with under the County Council tuberculosis scheme and I am indebted to Dr. G. Fletcher for the following notes.

During the year 1937, 43 notifications of patients suffering from tuberculosis were received. Of these, 28 were notified as suffering from tuberculosis of the lungs, 14 from non-pulmonary tuberculosis, and 1 combined case.

Of the 28 pulmonary cases, 16 were found to have tubercle bacilli in the sputum, 3 had negative sputum, 6 had no sputum, and in 3 cases the sputum was not examined nor was it examined in the combined case.

The 14 non-pulmonary cases are classified as follows:—

Glands	5	Abdomen	6
Hip	1	Kidney.....	1
Genito-urinary.....			1

6 of the notified cases died during the year (3 pulmonary, 3 non-pulmonary).

36 of the cases applied for treatment. In the remaining 7 cases no application was made for the following reasons:—died immediately after notification—2, refused to apply—1, diagnosis not confirmed—3, in Union Hospital—1.

Of the patients who applied for treatment, 10 were sent to Sanatoria, 9 to Pulmonary Hospitals and 5 to Orthopædic Hospitals. The remaining 12 cases were under Dispensary supervision only.

In addition to the notified cases a number of patients are sent to the Dispensary for diagnosis. During the year 70 new cases were sent for diagnosis by the doctors, School Medical

Officers, etc. The number of re-attendances of old patients at the Dispensary for supervision and arrangements for treatment was 458.

Special enquiries are made as to the health of other inmates of the house where there are patients suffering from definite tuberculosis, and 29 of these contacts were examined during the year.

In supervision and visiting, special attention is paid to the open cases, *i.e.*, cases where tubercle bacilli are present or have been found in the sputum. On the 1st January, 1937, there were 31 such cases known to be living in the district. On the 31st December, 1937, there were 39 positive cases living. These figures include quiescent and arrested cases.

5 of the positive cases died during the year. 4 positive cases removed from the district during the year.

The condition as to isolation of the positive cases was as follows :—

Separate Room.....	39
Separate Bed	5
Unable to have separate bed	5

23 of the positive cases were in institutions for treatment and isolation at some time during the year.

The number of positive cases living at 31st December, 1937, who had tubercle bacilli in the sputum during 1937 was 21. The other 18 had either negative or no sputum.

Of the 21 cases who had tubercle bacilli in the sputum during 1937, 9 had separate room, 2 had separate bed, and 10 were in institutions at the end of the year.

10 housing defects were reported during the year. Of these 2 had been remedied by the end of the year.

57 specimens of sputum were examined at the Ashton Laboratory during the year. Of these 19 were positive, and 38 were negative.

During the year 1937, 29 cases were discharged from Institutions as follows :—

Sanatoria	12
Pulmonary Hospital	9
Skin Hospital	1
Orthopædic Hospital	7

The results on discharge were as follows :—

Quiescent or arrested	7
Improved	16
I.s.q.	1
Worse	1
Dead	4

During the year there were no deaths from tuberculosis where the cases had not been notified previously.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION.

The existing arrangements for the hospitalisation of small-pox are very satisfactory but, excluding tuberculosis accommodation which is the responsibility of the County Council, the position in respect of infectious disease accommodation is not at all satisfactory. Certain steps have, however, been taken with a view to forming a Joint Hospital Board and it is hoped that by the end of 1938 the position will have clarified itself and that the erection of a new Infectious Diseases Hospital will have been recognised as an urgent necessity.

Sanitary Circumstances of the Area.

WATER.

The whole of Chadderton is supplied with a piped water supply with the exception of a few outlying farms which obtain their supply from springs. No alteration in the arrangements as outlined in last year's report has taken place. The supply has been constant and sufficient and of a good quality.

Approximately 400 yds. of 6 in. main, 1,600 yds. of 4 in. main and 200 yds. of 3 in. main have been laid during the year, all as extensions to new property.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

Arrangements for sewage disposal remain as reported last year. The following extension of sewerage took place in the town during the year :—

Streets made up under the provisions of the Private Street Works Act, 1892 :—

Length
in yds.

447	Thatch Leach.
143	Kenilworth Avenue.
41	Bath Street.
70	Moreton Street.
38	Firwood Street.
44	The unnamed Street between Nos. 39 and 41, Victoria Street.
48	The passage at the rear of Nos. 21 to 39, Victoria Street.
49	The passage at the rear of Nos. 49 to 51, Victoria Street.
55	The passage at the rear of Nos. 61 to 81, Victoria Street.
46	The passage at the rear of Nos. 29 to 47, Granville Street.
30	The passage at the rear of Nos. 49 to 59, Granville Street.
105	The passage at the rear of Nos. 19 to 61, Garforth Street.
18	The passage at the rear of Nos. 44 to 50, Bentley Street.

- 18 The passage at the rear of Nos. 29 to 35, Radcliffe Street.
- 40 The passage at the rear of Nos. 444 to 458, Middleton Road.
- 32 The passage at the rear of Nos. 2 to 14, Milne Street.
- 41 The passage at the rear of Nos. 16 to 32, Milne Street.
- 83 The passage between the gables of Nos. 14 and 16, Milne Street extending from Milne Street to the rear of 9, Victoria Street.
- 45 The passage between Victoria Street and Bath Street extending from Bentley Street to the rear of No. 9, Victoria Street.

1,393

Streets made up by Private Enterprise on Housing Estates.

Length in yds.	
80	Birch Avenue.
307	Selkirk Road.
122	Moray Road.
203	Kingston Avenue.
96	Perth Avenue.
190	Mough Lane.
293	Whitegate Road.
110	Kershaw Drive.
152	Fife Avenue.

1,553

RIVERS AND STREAMS.

The several small streams which pass through the area and which are liable to pollution are under the jurisdiction of the Mersey and Irwell Joint Committee and are inspected regularly by the Inspectors of this Committee.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

Table XX contains a summary of the various types of closets in the District and of those converted during the year:—

TABLE XXX.⁴

Type of Closets.	No. of closets 1935	No. of closets 1936	Erected for new buildings 1937	No. of W.C.'s fixed in houses, clubs, etc. additional to conversions	Con-verted 1937	No. of closets 1937
Pail Closets	449	435		29	406	
Waste Water Closets	3141	3134		2	3132	
Fresh Water Closets ...	4647	5414	576	5	31	6026
Totals.....	8237	8983	576	5	31	9564

During the year 1937, 721 blocked closets were reported. 698 of these were relating to Waste Water Closets, which is equivalent to 22.28 per cent of this type of closet. There were only 20 blockages of Fresh Water Closets, or 33 per cent of that type. In addition to the above blockages, 239 drains were unstopped by the Council's workmen.

Statement as to Ashpits and Ashbins provided at or in connection with the various premises in the district :—

No. of covered ashpits	18
No. of open ashpits	11
No. of portable ashbins.....	9874

PUBLIC CLEANSING.

During the year a decision was made not to replace the out of date destructor plant meantime. Instead it was decided that a trial of controlled tipping should be undertaken and this work commenced in the last few weeks of the year. Offal is collected twice weekly and disposed of in the destructor of a neighbouring authority.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA,

The following table gives a summary of the work done :—

TABLE XXI

Summary of Work Done.

No. of Investigations made in Notifiable disease.....	100
No. of Statutory Notices served	27
No. of informal Notices served	811
No. of houses disinfected	100
No. of houses disinfested	13
No. of Pail Closets converted to Fresh Water Closets ...	29
No. of Waste Water Closets converted to Fresh Water Closets	2
No. of visits to Factories and Workshops	20
No. of visits to Slaughter-houses, Butchers Shops, Bake-houses and places where food is prepared for sale	740

(Table XXI continued).

No. of visits to Farms	49
No. of Milk Samples examined (Biologically).....	105
No. of Smoke Observations	44
No. of houses inspected and recorded (Housing Consolidated Regulations)	169
No. of premises licensed for Storage of Petroleum.....	40
No. of premises licensed for Storage of Carbide of Calcium	2
Amount of Foodstuffs destroyed ...	6476 lbs.

SHOPS.

205 visits were made to shops in respect of ventilation, temperature and sanitary conveniences. No action was taken.

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

Smoke emission continues to be a problem in this town. Efforts to form a Joint Smoke Abatement Board for south east Lancashire have not yet reached fruition but are being continued actively.

During the year 44 observations have been taken of Mill Chimneys within the district.

The duration of each observation is 30 minutes, and the limit allowed for Black Smoke is as follows :—

Where 1 or 2 boilers are working 2 minutes per half hour.

Where 3 boilers are working 3 minutes per half hour.

Where 4 or more boilers are working 4 minutes per half hour.

The following table gives the number of observations taken and the result of same :—

Total Observations taken.	No Black Smoke.	Under 1 minute.	1 and under 2 minutes.	2 and under 3 minutes.	3 and 4 both inclusive.	Over 4 minutes.
44	24	1	4	3	6	6

Statutory Notices were served upon all the firms who had exceeded the time limit.

SWIMMING BATHS.

The new Public Swimming Baths on the site of the old baths were opened in April, 1937. The plunge bath 90ft. x 30ft. is continuously filtered by means of two 10ft. diameter filters which are capable of dealing with the whole volume of water in three hours. In addition to filtration, sterilisation is effected by means of Ozone, passed into the water after it has left the filters, and again while it is in the plunge bath. Bacteriological examination of bath water samples is carried out regularly.

Preliminary cleansing is provided in rooms fitted with hot showers and foot sprays, the exit from each of which is through a foot bath fitted with sprays operating automatically as the bather passes through. Entrance to the pool from the changing rooms takes place only through the cleansing rooms. In addition there are twelve slipper baths and two foam baths. A cafe is also provided on the balcony. This attractive modern building with its bright cheerful interior has proved very popular and is serving a definite want in the neighbourhood.

ERADICATION OF BED BUGS.

The various methods of dealing with bed bugs as described in last year's report continue to be used. The number of houses infested and the number disinfested are shown below.

Number of houses found to be infested :—

(a) Council houses... 3. (b) Other houses... 13.

Number of houses disinfested :—

(a) Council houses... 3. (b) Other houses... 13.

No special staff is employed for supervision or education of tenants but a keen watch is kept over them by the sanitary staff, and the health visitors in the course of their routine child welfare visits, report any household where trouble is likely to arise.

SCHOOLS.

Inspections of certain school premises were carried out during the course of the year and various recommendations for improvements in ventilation and sanitation made. It was not found necessary to close any school on account of infectious disease.

HOUSING.

Considerable building operations under private enterprise continued throughout the year and since there is no shortage of sites the process appears likely to continue for some time to come. The growth of the district in this respect is reflected in an estimated increase of population during the year of 1350.

Statistics relating to housing are given below in Table XXII.

TABLE XXII.

No. of new Houses erected during the year :—

(a) Total (including numbers given separately under (b))	576
(i) By the Local Authority.....	Nil
(ii) By other Local Authorities	Nil
(iii) By other bodies and persons	576
(b) With State assistance under the Housing Acts :—	
(i) By the Local Authority (included under (a) (i) above).....	Nil
(ii) By other bodies or persons (included under (a) (iii) above)	Nil

1.—INSPECTION OF DWELLING-HOUSES DURING
THE YEAR :—

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for Housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts).....	1015
(b) Number of inspections made for that purpose	1645
(2) (a) No. of dwelling-houses (included under Sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	169
(b) Number of inspections made for that purpose	300

(3) No. of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation.....	152
(4) No. of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding Sub-head found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation)	810
2.—REMEDY OF DEFECTS DURING THE YEAR WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES :—	
No. of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	695
3.—ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS DURING THE YEAR :—	
A.—Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—	
(1) No. of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	1
(2) No. of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners	1
(b) By Local Authority	Nil
B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—	
(1) No. of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	20
(2) No. of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners	19
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	1

C.—Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the
Housing Act, 1936 :—

- (1) No. of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made Nil
- (2) No. of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders Nil

D.—Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—

- (1) Number of tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made..... Nil
- (2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit..... Nil

Housing Act, 1936, Part IV —Overcrowding:

A.	(i)	Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	207
	(ii)	Number of families dwelling therein.....	210
	(iii)	Number of persons dwelling therein.....	1370
B		Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year.....	9
C.	(i)	Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	5
	(ii)	Number of persons concerned in such cases...	43

Inspection and Supervision of Food.

MILK SUPPLY.

There are Thirty Dairy Farms in Chadderton with approximately 500 cows. None of these are producers of graded milk. The farms are regularly visited. One new cowshed has been built during the year, and improvements have been made on several other places. On two farms preparations are being made with a view to being licensed for the production of "Accredited" Milk.

Samples of milk from every supply coming into the district are taken and subjected to a biological test for "Tubercle Bacilli", "B. Coli" and "Bacterial Count".

From 58 samples examined, 8 or 13% contained "Tubercle Bacilli", 16 or 27% "B. Coli" was absent, 38 or 65% contained "B. Coli" in 0·1 c.c., and 19 or 32% contained "B. Coli" in 0·01. c.c.,

If a farm producing Tuberculous milk is found, it is reported to the Lancashire County Council, who send their Veterinary Surgeon to make a clinical examination of the cows. Further samples of the milk are taken until the infected cow is found. This is slaughtered, and the farmer compensated. (Tuberculosis Regulations).

Five cows were slaughtered during the year.

MILK AND DAIRIES REGULATIONS.

The following are registered under the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1926 :—

Dairy Farms.....	30
Dairymen, and shopkeepers registered as retail purveyors	83
Farmers and Dairymen from out-districts registered as retail purveyors in Chadderton	56
Shops licensed to sell Pasteurised Milk	14
Vendors licensed to sell Pasteurised Milk.....	2
Dairymen from out- districts licensed to sell Tuberculin Tested milk (Certified).....	2

TABLE XXIII.
Biological Examination of Milk during 1937.

Sample No.	Nature of Sample.	Cultivation of Bacteria at 37° C. in 48 hours per l.c.c.	Bacillus Coli present in			Tubercle Bacilli.
			1.Occ.	O.Ic.c. of 3 tubes	O.Olc.c. of 3 tubes.	
1	Raw Milk	68000	+	2	—	+
2	"	5100	absent	—	—	—
3	"	10950	absent	—	—	—
4	"	199670	+	3	3	—
5	"	1350	+	3	3	—
6	"	16500	+	1	1	—
7	"	5250	+	2	—	—
8	"	1950	+	2	—	—
9	"	31000	+	3	3	—
10	"	2450	absent	—	—	—
11	"	6050	+	3	—	—
12	"	3950	+	1	—	—
13	"	125000	absent	—	—	—
14	"	19000	absent	—	—	—
15	"	2150	absent	—	—	—
16	"	5900	absent	—	—	—
17	"	33000	+	3	2	—
18	"	16500	+	1	—	—
19	"	20500	+	2	—	—
20	"	24350	+	—	—	—
21	"	76500	absent	—	—	—
22	"	15575	+	2	—	—
23	"	4900	+	—	—	+
24	"	12050	+	3	3	+
25	"	158667	+	3	3	—
26	"	14850	+	2	—	+
27	"	38500	+	3	3	—
28	"	7600	+	3	—	—
29†	Pasteurised Milk	6700000	+	3	3	—
30	Sterilized Milk	740	absent	—	—	—
31	Pasteurised Milk	11800	absent	—	—	—
32	" "	57500	+	3	3	—
33	" "	33500	+	2	—	—
34	Raw Milk "	22067	+	1	—	—
35	"	44000	+	3	1	—
36†	"	10500000	+	3	—	—
37§	"	52000	+	3	3	—
38	"	15650	+	3	1	—
39	"	16350	+	2	—	—
40	"	10600	+	3	—	—
41	"	5500	+	—	—	—
42	"	37000	+	3	3	+
43	"	14100	+	2	1	+
44	"	46000	+	3	—	—
45	"	55000	+	2	1	—
46	"	9800	absent	—	—	+
47	"	81000	absent	—	—	—
48	"	37000	absent	—	—	+
49	"	10800	absent	—	—	—
50	"	20600	+	2	—	—
51§	"	500000	+	3	—	—
52	"	189000	+	3	3	—

TABLE XXIII (continued).
Biological Examination of Milk.—continued.

Sample No.	Nature of Sample,	Cultivation of Bacteria at 37° C in 48 hours. Per 1 c.c.	Bacillus Coli present in			Tubercle Bacilli.
			1.Occ.	O 1c.c. of 3 tubes.	O Olc.c of 3 tubes.	
53	Pasteurised Milk	1400	absent	—	—	—
54	Raw Milk	50500	+	3	2	—
55	" " "	350000	+	—	—	—
56	" " "	231700	absent	—	—	—
57	" " "	345000	+	3	3	—
58	" " "	165000	+	2	—	—
59	" (Sample from Cow)					—
60	" " "					—
61*	" " "					+
62	" " "					—
63	" " "					—
64	" " "					+
65	" " "					—
66	" " "					—
67	" " "					—
68	" " "					—
69	" " "					—
70	" " "					—
71	" " "					—
72*	" " "					+
73	" " "					—
74	" " "					—
75	" " "					—
76	" " "					—
77	" " "					—
78	" " "					—
79	" " "					—
80	" " "					—
81	" " "					—
82*	" " "					+
83	" " "					+
84	" " "					+
85	" " "					—
86	" " "					—
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93	" " "					—
94	" " "					—
95	" " "					—
96	" " "					—
97	" " "					—
98	" " "					—
99*	" " "					+
100	" " "					—
101	" " "					+
102	" " "					—
103	" " "					+
104	" " "					—
105	" " "					—

* Cows slaughtered under Tuberculosis Order.

† Vendor summoned to appear before the Health Committee.

‡ Reported to County Medical Officer of Health (out-district dairy).

§ Vendor sent a letter of warning.

MEAT AND OTHER FOOD INSPECTIONS.

During the year 740 visits were paid to slaughter houses, meat shops, bakehouses and places where food is prepared for sale.

Table XXIV shows the number of carcases inspected and condemned.

TABLE XXIV

	Cattle (excluding Cows).	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs
Number killed (if known)	—	—	—	—	—
Number inspected.....	200	250	50	500	300
All diseases except Tuberculosis Whole carcases condemned.....	—	1	1	—	1
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	—	2	—	—	2
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis	—	1·2%	2%	—	1%
Tuberculosis only					
Whole carcases condemned	—	4	—	—	1
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	—	55	—	—	15
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	—	22%	—	—	5%

Sale of Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928.

The County Police Authority have kindly furnished me with the following information as to samples submitted by them for examination under the Sale of Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928, in the Urban District of Chadderton :—

Number of Samples.	Name under which sold.
41	Milk.
1	Pickles.
2	Tea.
1	Margarine.
2	Lard.
1	Cheshire Cheese.
3	Boiled Sweets.
1	Butter.
2	Pepper.
1	Barley.
1	Steak and Kidney Pie.
1	Sauce.
1	Coffee.
1	Pork Sausage.
1	Peas.
1	Brawn.
2	Honey.
1	Camphorated Oil.
1	Chest and Lung Mixture.
1	Olive Oil.
1	Boracic Ointment.
1	Jam.
1	Beef Suet.
1	Honey Glycerine and Lemon.
1	Sulphur Ointment.

All the above samples of Food and Drugs were, on analysis, found to be "Genuine", with the exception of six milk samples, and the result of analysis was as follows :—

1. "Adulterated, deficient 10% fat."
2. "Adulterated, 10% solids not fat."
3. "Adulterated, deficient 4% solids not fat."
4. "Adulterated, deficient 2% solids not fat."
5. "Adulterated, contained 3% added water."
6. "Adulterated, deficient 5% solids not fat."

No proceedings were instituted or recommended in any case.

NUTRITION.

During the Health Exhibition which was held from 17th to 20th October, the importance of adequate nutrition, especially in young children was stressed and models of suitable diets were displayed at the exhibition on mothercraft.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.**FACTORIES.**

Cotton Mills	36
Textile Engineering Works.....	3
Calico Printing and Bleaching Works...	1
Chemical Works	2
Rope and Twine Works	2
Joinery Works	3
Wheelwrights	1
Cotton Waste Works	2
Jute Bagging Works.....	1
Printing and Bookbinding Works	1
Silk Works.....	1
Electrical Works	1
Oil and Grease Extracting Works	1

WORKSHOPS:

Blacksmiths	2
Plumbers	4
Clogs, Boot and Shoe Makers and Repairers	12
Sheet Metal Workers	3
Motor Garage and Repair Shops.....	7
Brush Making	1
Mineral Water Manufacturers.....	3
Toffee Making	1
Hat Works	1
Tailors	1
Confectioners and Dinner Making	43
Skip Making	2
Tripe Boiling.....	1

Premises.	Number of Inspections.	Number of Notices.	Occupiers prosecuted.
Factories	4	3	—
(Including Factory Laundries)			
Workshops.....	16	5	—
(Including Workshop Laundries)			
Workplaces	—	—	—
(Other than Outworkers' premises)			
Total.....	20	8	—

2.—DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS
AND WORKPLACES

PARTICULARS (1)	Number of Defects			Number of offences in respect of which Prosecutions were instituted (5)
	Found (2)	Reme- died (3)	Referred to H. M. Inspector (4)	
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—*				
Want of cleanliness	—	—	—	—
Want of ventilation	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—
Want of drainage of floors ...	—	—	—	—
Other nuisances.....	8	8	—	—
Sanitary accommodation				
(insufficient)..	—	—	—	—
(unsuitable or defective) ...	—	—	—	—
(Not separate for sexes) ...	—	—	—	—
Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts :—				
Illegal occupation of under-ground bakehouse (s. 101)..	—	—	—	—
Other offences (excluding offences relating to outwork and offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers Order, 1921).	—	—	—	—
Total	8	8	—	—

*Including those specified in Sections 2, 3, 7 and 8 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

